

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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DON SALVADOR SOL M.



Senor Don Salvador Sol M., recently appointed minister of Salvador to the United States, has studied closely the political life of his country and at the same time has traveled extensively. He has devoted particular attention to the economic and political life of the United States and knows a great many people of consequence in this country.

## 4 "RED" SHIPS SUNK

British Defeat Bolshevik Squadron in Gulf of Finland.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 20.—The re-enforced British fleet, which has been engaged with bolshevik war vessels, is concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, a dispatch from Helsingfors says. The city of Kronstadt, it is said, is burning.

Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 20.—The bolshevik battleship Andrea Persovian; the battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, a transport, and a guard ship are reported to have been sunk in an engagement with the British fleet in the Gulf of Finland Sunday.

The British are said to have lost three motor boats and eight officers and three men killed.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The bolshevik movement to cut off the retreating forces of Admiral Kolchak's anti-bolshevik troops on the Chellabinsk lines has been checked, according to dispatches from various representatives of the allies in Siberia and eastern Russia. The military situation of the Omsk All-Russian government was indicated by these reports to be much more hopeful than information in the last two weeks showed.

## LOUISVILLE CAR MEN STRIKE

Company Imports Strike Breakers to Replace Regular Crews, and Plans Fight.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20.—Motormen and conductors of the Louisville Street Railway company struck at midnight in pursuance with a strike order issued by the employees' union last week. The strike was called, it was said, following the company's rejection of the men's demands dealing principally with right of the company to discharge employees. T. J. Minary, president of the company, declared that Louisville would have car service, and to that end announced that he had employed 400 men to replace the strikers. The company employs 1,300 men.

## Many States With No Guardsmen.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Although more than a month has passed since authority was given states to reorganize their National Guard only 35,013 enlistments have been reported to the militia bureau. Of this total at least one-third are in the Texas guard. There are 27 states without any organizations.

## 18 DEAD IN MINE; 1 SAVED

Death of Coal Workers Near Laveta, Colo., Due to Explosion—Shaft Is Wrecked.

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 20.—One man has been rescued alive and about 18 men, including Fire Boss William Christopher, are believed to be dead in the Colfax mine of the Oklaite Coal company near Laveta, which was wrecked by an explosion.

## RATIFY PACT TO SAVE WORLD

Wilson Tells Senators That All Hinges on Action They Take on Treaty.

## U. S. TRADE AT STANDSTILL

Executive Declares the Markets of World Are Slipping From America's Grasp—Speedy Action Is Needed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Wilson told the foreign relations committee at the outset of his conference that he could see no "reasonable objection" to interpretations of how the United States accepts the League of Nations, provided such interpretations did not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

If interpretations were made part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow, as other governments, including Germany, would have to "accept in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete." Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

## Urges Quick Action.

The president began his conference with the committee at the White House with an opening statement on the peace treaty and the League of Nations. In part he said:

"Mr. Chairman: I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views.

"I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment, because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until this country knows the character of the peace it is to have? I do so only by a very few examples.

## Trade Channels Are Blocked.

"The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; and zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case, normal profitable production waits on peace.

"Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great powers.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlement of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it.

"Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy nor normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

"But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace, and that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the suffering which unless we



## GERMANS CLASH WITH THE POLES

Teutons Open Battle and Occupy Two Towns, but Later Are Driven Out.

## CROSS DEMARCATION LINE

Hoover Orders American Army Officers to Co-operate in Effort to Bring About Cessation of Hostilities.

Warsaw, Aug. 20.—Hostilities broke out between the Germans and Poles on the southeastern Silesian frontier. The Germans gradually attacking the Polish lines and occupying two villages. The Polish population was driven out and occupied two villages on the German side of the line of demarcation.

## Hoover Acts to End Clash.

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the allies' relief organization, who is visiting Poland, immediately ordered American army officers in the area to co-operate in an effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

Colonel Goodyear was summoned from Vienna by Mr. Hoover, and Colonel Ryan of the American contingent in Berlin was ordered to co-operate with him and Colonel Barber, who is in this city.

## Germans Stir Up Coal Region.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The supreme council considered the extreme shortage of coal and discussed a message concerning the coal situation received from Herbert Hoover, head of the allies' relief organization.

It is reported that the Germans are stirring up trouble among the coal miners of Silesia for the purpose of aggravating the coal shortage.

## Former Workers of Standard Car Company's Plant at Butler, Pa., Clash With Nonunion Men.

Butler, Pa., Aug. 20.—More than a score of persons were injured, several seriously, in a riot between strikers of the Standard Steel Car company's plant and nonunion employees, two miles from the plant. A troop of state police which has been guarding the works was rushed to the scene.

## 350,000 in American Legion.

New York, Aug. 20.—Membership in the American Legion has now passed the 250,000 mark. It was announced, however, have been issued to 1,833 local posts and applications for charters have been received from 1,108 posts in process of organization.

## U. S. GOODS BURN IN FRANCE

Fire Damages American Steamer and Destroys Merchandise on Dock at Havre.

Havre, France, Aug. 20.—Fire which badly damaged the American tank steamer George G. Henry and destroyed merchandise on the docks valued at 500,000 francs (\$100,000) was caused by oil from the tanker catching fire when an unloading pipe broke. The burning oil flooded the pier to which the steamer was moored.

find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may at its worst bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself.

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations.

## THE GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN IS BEARING FRUIT

PROGRESS REPORTED IN FIGHT—CAMPAIGN TO FORCE DOWN PRICES IS SUCCEEDING.

Palmer Says, Outlining Plans for Campaign—Food Hoarders to Unload if Program Carries—Normal Market Is Aim of Federal Officials.

## Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Attorney General Palmer said there was evidence that the Government campaign to reduce the cost of living already was bearing fruit. A prominent vegetable packer of Maryland wrote Mr. Palmer that prices were beginning to ease off as it became known the department of justice means business in authorizing that criminal prosecutions against hoarders and profiteers would be instituted wherever the laws were violated. "We want to make clear, however," the Attorney General said, "that nothing we can do can change the immutable economic laws on which prices depend. If we can increase the supply by greater production and lessen demand by greater saving on the part of the people, the cost of living should come down.

"We can help that along by forcing hoarders to put on the market food held out for an advance in prices and further by holding up to public scorn or by prosecuting if Congress gives us the criminal amendment to the food control law, those who are guilty of trying to exact a greater profit than is reasonable and just. We are going to make the market—that is the law of supply and demand—operate normally instead of artificially."

The Attorney General and Judge Ames, his assistant, drew distinctions, which they said the public should recognize between hoarded food and stored food. The former is held out of the market in greater quantities than required for the owner's business for the purpose of forcing up the market. The latter is surplus being hoarded from the harvest to the lean season. Not all stored food is hoarded by any means," Mr. Palmer said, "and we are going to be very careful not to do anybody an injustice or to jeopardize the winter supply by forcing on the market the surplus of the summer season.

## PERSHING WITH ITALY'S KING

American General Will View Battle Fields After Visits to Rome and Venice.

Rome, Aug. 20.—General Pershing, who was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel, left this city shortly before midnight for Venice on his way to Treviso, where he will start on a visit to the Italian battle fields. He reviewed Italian troops in company with the king. He was the guest of the king at luncheon and of Lieutenant General Albrici, minister of war, at dinner, and attended a number of other functions. He visited St. Peter's Cathedral, and also the Pantheon, where he placed wreaths on the tomb of the Italian kings.

## Aliens Are Barred Under Bill.

Washington.—A bill to stop all immigration for two years and to deport all aliens who withdrew their first papers in order to escape military service during the war was introduced by Chairman J. B. Johnson, of the House Immigration Committee. After the end of the two-year suspension, aliens would be entitled to admission to the United States only under a passport or on their written declaration to become an American citizen. They would be required to register annually.

## U. S. MEN CROSS MEXICAN BORDER IN BANDIT CHASE

Punitive Expedition Conducted With Full Knowledge of Washington Officials.

## TROOPS OF 8TH CAVALRY GO

Aviators Peterson and Davis Who Were Released After Part of Ransom Was Paid, Accompany Force Seeking Outlaws.

Candelaria, Tex., Aug. 20.—Troops of the Eighth cavalry crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the bandits that held American aviators for ransom. The aviators, Davis and Peterson, accompanied the troops as guides. Aviators co-operating with the cavalry in pursuit of the Mexican bandits are flying over the district south of Candelaria.

## U. S. Force After Outlaws.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The American punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandits who held the two American aviators is being conducted with the full knowledge of authorities in Washington, who have been withholding announcement of the government's purpose until the two Americans were safe. Secretary Baker said the pursuit was under specific instruction from the war department.

Word also is being awaited from the Carranza government upon which the state department yesterday called for "immediate adequate action" to secure the release of the Americans. On the result of action by Carranza in the matter are expected in a large degree to hinge the future relations between Mexico and the United States.

While there appeared little doubt that there was no intention to wait for the Mexican government to pay the ransom, there had been no official announcement concerning by whom and when the ransom was to be paid. Eventually, however, the Carranza government was expected to pay the amount.

## Frees Airmen; Fools Bandits.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 20.—Lieut. H. G. Peterson and Lieut. Paul H. Davis, United States army aviators, held prisoners by Mexicans since last Wednesday after being forced to land the preceding Sunday on Mexican soil, were released by Mexican bandits after the payment of \$7,500 of the \$15,000 demanded.

Captain Matlack, who took the ransom money across the border, paid half the ransom money for the release of Lieutenant Peterson, and, when Lieutenant Davis was delivered to him, he galloped away with the officer, without making the final payment.

The aviators had wandered from Sunday afternoon until Wednesday along the Conchos river near Falmir, Chihuahua, under the impression they were on the Rio Grande.

## Had a Great Experience, Was Peterson's Message to His Father.

One attempt was made to escape by the aviators. They were threatened with death if they tried again.

## Twenty Bandits in Band.

Jesus Renteria and a band of five Mexicans accomplished their capture. There were twenty bandits at a ranch where they were held.

By a prearranged plan Captain Matlack awaited a fire signal from the Mexicans, which came after midnight, and then crossed the border with the ransom money.

Lieutenant Peterson crossed the border to the American side at 1:15 a. m. and Captain Matlack brought back Lieutenant Davis at two.

Captain Matlack said this morning that the two aviators landed in Mexico. He declared they thought they had landed in the United States, and this impression on their part was not corrected until after they had reached the border today.

The aviators, the captain explained, had become confused while in the air and had mistaken the Conchos river for the Rio Grande. Instead of landing near Candelaria, as they thought, they had landed at a point near Falmir, Chihuahua, more than forty miles up the Conchos river, where they abandoned their wrecked airplane after stripping it of machine guns and vital parts, which might make it of use to the Mexicans.

## Captured Wednesday Morning.

Thinking they were on the Rio Grande, they started down stream in an effort to locate Candelaria and report their accident to military headquarters. They landed at 12:30 Sunday afternoon and were picked up Wednesday morning by the Renteria band.

They were taken into the mountains, but thought they were approaching Valentine, Tex. They were told

WILLIAM L. IGOE



Representative William L. Igoe of Missouri is devoting much of his time to uncovering alleged profiteering in shoes.

that sixty men belonged to the band, while in reality the aviators saw only twenty men at the ranch where they were held. Captain Matlack said the bandits were well mounted.

Various plans for obtaining the ransom money were discussed by the bandits. One was for the delivery of the sum and Americans in the middle of the Rio Grande. Another was for the aviators to be taken 100 yards up river and the money taken an equal distance down river and both left at the same time.

Finally it was agreed that an American army officer should be sent from the American side upon signals from the bandits by means of flares. At the same time Renteria was to start from the Mexican side with the Americans. They were to meet and exchange prisoners and money.

## Captain Stops Payment.

Captain Matlack's ruse, by which he saved \$7,500, was contrived on the spur of the moment after he had got Lieutenant Peterson across the border.

"I just decided there was no use in paying these Mexicans that other \$7,500 after I had Davis, so I told him to jump on behind on my horse. I spurred the horse hard and we started a wild dash for the border and made it. They called for us to halt, but I said 'Go to h—' and crossed."

## REBEL ON VOTE FOR WORK

Peoria Strike Minority Accuses Leaders of "Selling Them Out" to the Company.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 20.—Three hundred striking employees of the Keystone Steel and Wire company voted to return to work on the basis of the agreement offered them by the company for recognition of a union committee to deal with grievances. The union as a labor organization will not be recognized, according to the agreement. The vote was 165 to 132, with three ballots doubtful. Immediately after the vote was taken a meeting of the minority was held in the street. Edward Knight, international organizer for the steel and iron workers, was accused of having "sold out" the union men to the company. Local labor leaders and union officials were similarly charged, and striking miners urged the crowd to repudiate the vote.

## MICHIGAN WARS ON H. C. OF L.

Conference of County Prosecutors to Devise Means for Breaking Up Profiteering Begins at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 13.—With representatives from practically every county in Michigan, the conference of county prosecutors to devise means for breaking up profiteering in food and clothing in this state was called to order by Attorney General Alexander J. Groesbeck.

At the sessions it is declared that a special session of the state legislature will be advised to enact legislation to strengthen the existing two anti-trust laws of the state and to provide more adequate procedure.

"We will endeavor to bring this about," said Attorney General Groesbeck, "by drafting a measure that will define profiteers and set forth clearly what is illegal in handling foods. The measure will give the attorney general, the prosecuting attorneys and the state food department more power."

## HOUSE ORDERS SHOE PROBE

Resolution Adopted Orders Federal Trade Body to Investigate High Prices.

Washington, Aug. 20.—A resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate the high cost of shoes and determine the cause for increased prices was adopted by the house, which refused to extend the inquiry to clothing and food.